NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1874.-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

WASHINGTON.

A RAILROAD LOBBY'S HOPES. THE PRIENDS OF THE TEXAS PACIFIC CONFIDENT OF THEIR ABILITY TO SECURE GOVERNMENT AID-THE WHOLE SOUTHERN VOTE EXPECTED-EF-PORTS TO INTEREST THE REPRESENTATIVES OF

IROP DISTRICTS. PROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Dec. 10.—The Texas Pacific Railroad lobby is surprisingly confident of success this ses-sion, in view of the almost universal popular hostility to further Government grants or patronage of any kind for railroads. A member of this lobby said to-day that the programme was to make no move until the maximum strength it was possible to get committed to the scheme in the House was secured. When this had been accomplished, which he thought would be about the first of February, a bill would be reported from the Committee on Pacific Railroads authorizing a Government indorsement of the Company's bonds to the extent of \$40,000 a mile in return for a mortgage to be given the United States on all the lands and property of the Company.

When asked what grounds there were for thinking that such a bill could pass the House, the lobby members replied that there were reasons which he did not care to state, but that the bill was strong upon its merits as a public measure. In the first place it was an act of justice to the South, giving to that ection some assistance to enable it to secure an out-to the Pacific Coast, although much less valuable aid than the North received for her two Pacific Railroads. On this account it would receive the solid vote of the Southern members, and would get much support from fair-minded Northern representatives who think Congress ought to do something to aid the development of the Southern States. In the next place the construction of the road would do much to revive the prostrate iron industry of the country, and this argument had already proven effective with several members representing iron-producing districts. He counted on a heavy vote from Pennsylvania on this account, as well as on account of the controlling influence exercised by Col. Thos. A. Scott over the members from that State. With the South a unit for the bill, backed by Pennsylvania and the Pacific Coast delegation, he believed there would be no trouble in picking up enough members here and there in other States to make a majority. Once through the House there would be no difficulty. The Senate had long been ready to pass the bill whenever the friends of the road desired. He hoped the newspapers would not pitch into the measure until it was brought up in the House, when they would find that there was much more to say in its favor than they imagined. Inquiry among members from all sections does not

discover any such strong backing for the Southern Pacific as this lobbyist and other friends of the subsidy project profess to believe it has. The South is not a unit for it. The Kentuckians and Missourians take no interest in it, and most of them will vote against the bill on principle. So will the Virginians, excepting the Republicans. It is, moreover, a mistake to suppose that the whole body of outgoing members are going to be captured by this or any other scheme of plunder. Many of them are the best men in the House, with excellent records and with future political hopes that would keep them aloof from all such jobs if they had no convictions or character. A great deal of reliance is placed on the skill of Mr. Scott in manipulating legislative bodies, but it will be discovered that controlling the vote of State Legislatures on local questions is a much easier undertaking than persuading the House of Representatives to fly in the face of an angry and determined public sentiment, at a time, too, when Congressmen entertain a wholesome dread of the indignation of constituencies.

AN ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE NORTHERN PACIFIC AND TEXAS PACIFIC IMPROBABLE-POLICY OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC DURING THE PRESENT

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- An officer of the Northern Pacific Railroad says that there is no present prospect of a joint effort on the part of that ment aid for both roads, but Tom Scott thinks his project stronger without any such alliance than with it, while the Northern Pacific people would be glad to couple their project with Scott's powerful scheme. They do not propose to fight the latter, because their proffer of united action is declined. They believe that the passage of the Texas Pacific bill will strengthen them, because no argument can be brought forward in favor of the granting of Government aid to one line that will not apply to the other. Besides, the Northern Pacific is able to make Congress a more advantageous offer than Col. Scott can do. The Texas and Pacific has no land grant west of Texas. All the security it can give in return for Government indorsement of its bonds is therefore limited to its tax lands and whatever railroad property it may create in the construction of its line. The Northern Pacific Company has an immense land grant extending clear to Puget, and offers it all to the Government in return for money enough to build its road. It is not probable that the Northern Pacific Company will make an effort to obtain legislation this Winter. Its agents will carefully observe the situation, and keep the question of Government aid alive.

BACON AS A POLITICAL LUBRICATOR.

HOW A CHARITABLE APPROPRIATION OF CONGRESS WAS MISAPPROPRIATED BY HON. CHARLES HAYS -A REPORT FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT GIVING SOME OF THE FACTS IN THE CASE-AN INVESTI-

GATION NEEDED. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- One means used by the Radicals of Alabama to influence the negro voters in the late political canvass was the distribution of the bacon, provided by special act of Congress last Spring for the relief of those who were rendered destitute by the overflow of the Alabama, Black Warrior, and Tombigbee Rivers. The time when these provisions were needed was in the early Summer, before the crops began to ripen; but the distribution was intrusted to Gov. Lewis, who was a candidate for reelection, and he ordered the agents to get instructions from the men who represented the several districts in Congress. What the nature of some of those instructions was is shown in a report from the War Department, which was presented to the House to-day by the Speaker.

Complaint having been made that the Government meat was being used for political purposes, Capt. Gentry was detailed several times to visit Montgomery and other points in Alabama and investigate these charges. On Aug. 10 he wrote that the time of necessity had passed. From letters written by him and from documents he submits, it seems that on July 19 Representative Chas, Hays wrote a letter to F M. Hill of Nanafalia, appointing him an agent for the distribution of bacon. In instructing him as to his duty he says: "Of course the overflowed districts will need more than those not overflowed. In this matter your Committee must When it is rememexercise their own judgment." bered that the appropriation was made exclusively for sufferers from the overflow, and that any distribution to persons who did not live in the overflowed regions would be as manifestly illegal as it would have been to have sent some of the provisions to New-York or Massachusetts, the character of such instructions as those quoted above may be fully understood. One of the agents acting under directions from Chas. Hays was J. W. Dereen of Demopolis. Capt. Gentry reports having visited him in September and found that by Mr. Hays's orders he had

sent bacon to Calero, Briarfield, and Marion, points entirely without the overflowed region. Capt. Gentry exonerates the agent from all blame in this matter, as he was only obeying Representative Hays's instructions, and was not aware that he was

doing anything wrong. No distribution of bacon was made at Montgom ery until September. Capt. Gentry, in a letter dated at New-Orleans on the 7th of that month, says that he has just returned from Montgomery. On his arrival there he had found that none of the bacon had then been distributed, although some of it had been sold to pay freight and storage charges, &c. The distribution had been postpoued at the request of Congressman Rapier. Capt. Gentry in the same letter says that the agents in charge of this meat were both active politicians, whose actions would be subject to suspicion, and that he did not think Montgomery that a proper point from which to make the distribution. as the district overflowed was below that city, and chiefly in Loundes County. On the 23d of October Capt. Gentry wrote that he had found a quantity of the Government bacon at Eufaula, 80 miles from the Alabama River, and had caused it to be sold. The cases investigated by Capt. Gentry composed only a small portion of those which occurred. At Greenville a distribution was made on the day before election, thus attracting all the negroes of the county to town, and insuring their votes the next day. A therough investigation of the use of all the bacon sent to Alabama would probably add another interesting chapter of Southern Radical rascality.

The report of the Commissary Department, as presented to the House by the Secretary of War, shows the cost of supplies distributed to be as follows:

COMMON SENSE VIEWS OF FINANCE.

SPEECHES OF MR. DAWES AND MR. PHELPS IN THE HOUSE-THE REPUBLICAN DISCUSSION ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION-AN UNPROMISING OUT-LOOK FOR THE INFLATIONISTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.-Two notable speeches against Mr. Kelley's three-sixty-five introconvertible bond bill were made in the House to-day, the first by Mr. Dawes, who addressed himself especially to the absurd sophistries with which Gen. Butler entertained the House on Tuesday, and thoroughly exposed them; and the other by Mr. Wm. Walter Phelps, who dealt with the subject from a common sense, business point of view. The most effective part of Mr. Phelps's speech was that in which he showed the absurdity of converting the Government into a banking establishment while it remains in its present financial condition. One of the first requisites for successful banking, Mr. Phelps said, was money to lend, which our Government has not. The next best thing is good credit, but ours is tarnished by a refusal to honor the promises we make to the holders of our paper; and now, by Mr. Kelley's bill it is proposed further to strain the credit of the Government by going into a business in which there cannot possibly be profit; for, when money is worth more than 3.65 per cent, nobody will leave it in the Treasury, and when it is worth less than that rate of interest the Government will be required to become the custodian of it and pay interest upon it. Mr. Phelps's speech contained many other good points, and, like that of Mr. Dawes, was listened to attentively by a majority of the House.

Opinions differ as to the wisdom of Mr. Dawes's course in permitting Mr. Kelley to hurry the House into the debate on the financial question. Some members criticise it as exceedingly unwise and so calculated to ruin any prospects that may have existed for uniting the Republicans through the agency of a caucus upon some financial measure. Others say that it was inevitable that the debate should break out afresh this session, and it was, Company and the Texas Pacific Company to secure the passage of a bill providing for Governand let it run. As to an agreement on any Currency bill, that these gentlemen say is impracticable, the Republicans being altogether too independent just now to be caucused into the support of any measure they do not like. From the talk about the House it appears that the inflationists are not so confident of their ground as they were last session. It is certain that the hard money men, with the Senate and the President on their side, are now more than a match for their antagonists.

THE PACIFC MAIL CORRUPTION FUND.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE DECIDE TO CON-TINUE THE INVESTIGATION-A THOUSAND DOL-LARS OFFERED FOR THE VOTE OF A CONGRESS-MAN DURING A PREVIOUS SESSION-WITNESSES SUMMONED FROM NEW-YORK. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.-The Ways and Means Committee have decided to continue the investigagation into the corrupt means alleged to have been used by officers and agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in obtaining the half million yearly increased subsidy two or three years ago from Congress. Investigation at a previous session established the fact beyond question that money was corruptly used here, and it is known that one member of Congress, not now in public life, was offered \$1,000 in cash for his vote. A list of witnesses, embracing the officers of the Company and also the name of the agent who is said to have disbursed the money in Washington, was furnished to the Sergeant-at-Arms last night, and he left for New York to serve the summonses. A meeting of the Committee is called for to-morrow, but it is probable that the investigation will not be fairly begun until next Monday. Some of the officers have telegraphed that they cannot be here until that day. It is known that this investigation, if honestly prosecuted, will reveal a condition of affairs in Congress by the side of which Crédit Mobilier was child's play. The danger is that prominent members of both parties are so deeply implicated that neither will be willing to push it, and that, as in the former efforts, it will be found impossible to keep the whole thing from getting smothered in committee. The indispensable thing for those who wish a genuine investigation is to insist upon its being open as that of the Crédit Mobilier was; otherwise it will end at this session as it ended at the last.

Gen. Garfield denies that the Appropriation Com mittee has agreed to report in favor of the additional subsidy for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The Ways and Means Committee and that on Appropriations have had under consideration several questions relating to economy in the public expenditures, and have appointed a sub-committee. selected from both, to consider them. This Committee has not yet reported, and until it does the Post-Office Appropriation bill will not be considered. Gen. Garfield does not think that the subject will be reached until after the holidays.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE WHEELER EXPLORATION AND SURVEYS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1874. The expedition for the geographical and geological exploration and survey of the territory west of the 100th meridian, commanded by Lieut. George M. Wheeler of the Corps of Engineers, has entirely withdrawn from the field work for the present sea-son, the last parties under Licuts. Marshall, Whipple, Birnie, Price, &c., having now returned to Washington. The expedition was composed of 8 officers, 38 assistants and 39 employés, and was divided into six and often more compact field parties,

and two astronomical stations, and operated with out escort. It traversed interesting regions in Colorado and New-Mexico, and has surpassed its valuable work of former years, so highly commended by scientific authorities and stated by the War Department officially, to be sufficient in the interest of that Department to justify all the expenses incurred, thus leaving a handsome balance of gain in other ways to the country. As the basis of this survey is geographical and the work proceeds from most accurate astronomical bases, the permanent value of the results cannot, be too highly appreciated. The collections in natural history by Drs. Yarrow and Rothrock, and Prots. Henshaw and Cope, including many new species in various departments, are arriv-

many new species in various departmens, are arriv-ing or have already been received, and will excite great interest. DECISIONS OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

The Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims to-day announced its decisions in cases 11 and 209 as follows: The allegation of loyalty must be averred in the petition of the claimant either in terms or in substance, so as to meet, in this particular, the requirements of the act of June 23, 1874. Where an amendment of the petition is necessary, and the claimant is on the high seas or beyond reach, the attorney of record may amend it, but he must set forth, in an affidavit or deposition of a third person, the fact of such absence of the petitioner, and the impossibility of his return in time to verify the amendment before the expiration of the six months allowed for filing petitions with the Court. The question as to whether all sailors on American vessels, of whatever nationality, captured and injured by Confederate cruisers, are entitled to indemnity, occupied the Court during the day. Mr. C. C. Beaman, jr., for the claimants, and Mr. J. A. J. Creswell, Counsel for the United States.

PROSPECTS OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL. The House Judicial Committee had up for discussion to-day the Civil Rights bill, but no vote was taken. The whole time was consumed in a general conversation, in which the chances of the bill were largely discussed. Considerable time was devoted to the school and cemetery clauses. A minority of the Committee are unquestionably in favor of the bill, but they do not seem to want mixed schools and the freedom of the cemeteries. The indications from to-day's session are that the school and ceme-tery provisions will be stricken out, and that the Committee will then agree to it.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1874. Ex-Gov. Arny of New-Mexico, in charge of the educational interests of the Navajoes, and accompanied by a delegation of Indians from the Territory, visited the delegation of Indians from the Territory, visites the Executive Mansion at noon to-day. The visitors were claborately dressed in Indian costume. The President received them by appointment—the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs being present—and expressed himself pleased with their friendliness to the Government, their hands of industry, and desire to acquire such education as would contribute to their happiness, and enable them to enjoy unmolested all the comforts of life.

sylvania to be Minister Resident in Portugal. This gen tleman, as is known, has been for many years Secretary of Legation at London, and at the last session of Con-gress was confirmed as one of the Assistant Secretaries of State, which office he declined. The President has also appointed Wickham Hoffman to be Secretary of Legation at London, and Robert R. Hill of Illinois Sec-retary of Legation at Paris; also Win. R. Thrail Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio.

The Senate Committee on Finance had a conference on financial matters to-day. The question was discussed as to whether there would be time this session to mature as to whether there would be time this subject, even should the Committee determine to report one. There was diversity of opinion on this point. The Committee came to no agreement. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury was incidentally before the Committee, its recommendations eliciting brief comments.

Some members of the Fluance Committee consider it probable the Committee will take no action on the tariff probable the Committee will take no action on the tariff and internal revenue questions this session, except to recommend the passace of a bill, latroduced by Mr. Sherman this week, providing for the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the changes of rates and classifications, and modes of collecting daties, &c., with a view to a revision of the laws for the collection of cus-toms duties.

Congressman Stowell of Virginia, who has been publicly accused of selling a naval cadetship for \$1,000, asked the House to day to investigate the charge. As these who originated the report have been in Washington this week and confidently a-sert their ability to prove all they have assected, the proceedings of the Naval Committee in this case will probably be of an interesting character.

The President sent to the Senate to-day a very large number of appointments made during the recess of Con-gress, including postmasters, Indian agents, and promo-tion in the line of the staff and corps of the army, and the appointment of John W. Thacher of Virginia to be Commissioner, and Ellis Spead of Maine to be Assistant Ex-Gov. Parents.

Ex-Gov. Parsons of Alabama had audience with the President late this afternoon on the subject of appointing a successor to Judge Busteed. The President has not yet decided whom he will appoint.

The Hon. Fernando Wood to-night handsomely entertained the Democratic and Conservative members of Congress at his residence, in congratulation of the re-

V. V. Smith, claiming to be Governor of Arkansas, ar For Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings See Third Page.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA RAILWAY-PROPOSI-TIONS SUBMITTED TO THE DOMINION GOV-

ERNMENT APPROVED. OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 10 .- It is reported that recent dispatches from Lord Carnarvon respecting the British Columbia Railway question, approve of the propesitions made to the Dominton Government some months ago by several leading citizens of British Colum-

bia, as follows:

bia, as follows:

To make the annual expenditures \$2,000,000 instead of \$1,500,000, and fix a comparatively remote period for the completion of the line from Lake Superior to Fort Garry westward, according to the plan of the Government.

Lord Carnaryon is said to have named 1890 as the date when the line should be so far completed. Besides, he approves of the course of the Dominion Government, 1 approves of the course of the Dominion Government, I
the mean time, in determining to utilize the magnificen
stretches of water communication from Fort Garry t
the Bocky Mountains. It is understood that the Public
Works Department will be ready to invite tenders fo
the line between Thunder Bay and Fort Garry in th
course of a few weeks. It is also probable that a por
tion of the steel rails recently contracted for will be
snipped to the Pacific side.

A FINANCIAL REFORM LEAGUE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10,-A meeting was held in this city to night to organize a Pinancial Reform held in this city to high to were present. It was stated League. Some 15 persons were present. It was stated that it was proposed to present to Congress a pe that it was proposed to present to Congress a petition setting forth that the panic is due to the restricted amount of money and a defective banking fysicm, and suggesting that an amendment be inserted in the Constitution empowering Congress to issue legal-tender paper money to the amount of five per cent of the assessed value of the property in the United States, and prohibiting Congress from delegating the authority to any individual or corporation to issue any part of such money. The proposition led to a discussion, and the subject was laid over until the next meeting.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10 .- Two passenger coaches of a train on the Pittaburgh and Connellaville Railroad were upset by the breaking of a chain-plate near Union town, Penn., last evening. Six passengers were seriously Towanda, Penn., Dec. 10.-The passenger

train No. 29 on the Pennsylvania and New-York Railroad was thrown from the track by a broken rail, near Rocky Forest, this afternoon. A newshoy had a leg broken. None of the passengers were injured. THE DARIEN SHIP CANAL COMPANY.

Boston, Dec. 10.-Notice has been filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, by Benjamin Balch of Newburyport, of his intention to apply to the next General Court for an act of incorpora-tion for the Darien Ship Canal Company, with a capital

SALE OF THE LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILROAD.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 10 .- The Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad was sold to-day, under a decree of the United States Court, for \$1,000,000. It was bought by representatives of the holders of first mortgage bonds.

SUSPENSION OF A SHOE COMPANY.

ROCKLAND, Me., Dec. 10 .- The Rockland Shoe Company has suspended, the entire capital having been absorbed in the 2½ years the Company has been doing business. The liabilities will exceed the assets by about \$40,000.

THE SCANDAL SUITS.

NEW-YOUR DARK THISBERS, PRIDAY

IS TILTON'S SUIT ABANDONED! THE MOULTON COMPROMISE WAS EFFECTED-A FRIEND OF MISS PROCTOR INTERFERES AND BRINGS ABOUT A SETTLEMENT UNKNOWN TO MR. BRECHER'S LAWYERS-RUMORS OF WITH-

DRAWAL OF COUNSEL FOR TILTON DENIED. The developments of yesterday in the scandal suits in Brooklyn were decidedly favorable to Mr. Beecher. As will be seen by the full report elsewhere, the plaintiff in the main civil suit, Mr. Tilton, came into Court, and under the persistent pres sure of the defendant's counsel, was compelled to indicate clearly what evidence he had to offer of the various offenses he has charged. This revealed the fact that of strictly legal evidence he had very little to offer, and that for the most important of that he would have to depend on Mr. Beecher himself. It is likely, therefore, that if the all important bill of particulars upon which the whole matter now turns, should be ordered by Judge McCue in the stringent form asked for by the defendant, the case will be abandoned and a new suit begun in the Supreme Court. This can be done simply by paying the costs of the proceedings. In the event of a failure to furnish a bill of particulars Mr. Beecher's counsel can move to dismiss the suit, which will probably not be resisted. In that event the indietment found against Mr. Tilton may be

The details of the compromise of the Moulton suit show that it was arranged without the knowledge of Mr. Beecher's lawyers, and greatly to Mr Beecher's indignation at not being permitted to testify and deny explicitly that he had ever given Mr. Moulton the information on which he based his libel. Although thus settled, the friends of Miss Proctor do not admit that they acted in any hostility to Mr. Beecher, and many of the latter's friends were pleased at the result as removing one obstacle to reaching the main issue in the City Court.

THE MOULTON COMPROMISE.

NEW MUTUAL FRIEND IN THE FIELD-COL. JOHN H. GEORGE, AN OLD FRIEND OF MISS PROCTOR'S, ARRANGES THE SETTLEMENT-MR. BEECHER IN DIGNANT AT NOT BEING PERMITTED TO TESTIFY.
The steps which led to the unexpected conclusion of the suit against Mr. Moulton for libel are gradu alty being uncovered and understood. They have all been carefully taken, and as it now appears, person who has in no way been mentioned in connection with this case heretofore had quite as much to do with the settlement as any of Mr. Moulton's lawyers. In conversation yesterday with persons who would naturally know the full circumstances

the following facts were obtained:

Col. John H. George, a prominent New-Hampshire Democrat, and one of the ablest criminal lawyers in New-England, has been acquainted with Miss Edna Dean Proctor since she was a child, and they have always been personal friends; he has taken a special interest in her welfare, and she has often advised with him as one whose judgment she could trust. When Miss Proctor, by the advice of friends in Brooklyn, brought suit against Mr. Moulton, Col. George is said to have been greatly surprised, and to have expressed himself to her friends in New-Hampshire as displeased that any action of the sort had been taken, and especially that the suit had been brought in the particular way in which it appeared. He took no immediate measures, however, to prevent the trial of the case, but made such in quiries as might give him a thorough understanding of its bearing and the exact circumstances in which it placed Miss Proctor. He was convinced that it was highly improper that the lawyers of Mr. Beecher should also have Miss Proctor's case in charge. He heard that their whole conduct of her case would have, first, in view the vindication of Mr. Beecher, and, secondly, her own vindication. Col. George was, in former years, a political friend of Gen. Butler, and during the interval in which their political associations have been different a personal or professional friendship has been sustained between them. Accordingly, at a meeting of the two a few weeks since-whether appointed or accidental does not appear-Col. George inquired of Gen. Butler how the Proctor suit was advancing, and asked him to tell him the exact status of the case, at the same time assuring him that he was a warm friend of Miss Proctor, and had been highly aggrieved that any suit had been brought. Gen. Butler explained matters as he regarded them, and assured him that Mr. Moulton had no malice toward Miss Proctor, and had taken especial pains to give no clue to the outside world in his published statement to the name of the lady of whom Mr. Beecher had related the story. Gen. Butler also assured him that he had no personal wish to injure the lady's reputation, and would gladly do anything in his power to save her from furthe disgrace. If Col. George could suggest any plan which he, as the adviser of Moulton, could consistently further, he was ready to take immediate steps. Col. George then told him that he thought the suit ought to be withdrawn, and the case be left to a referee; that it was originally brought, as he beheved, at the instance of Mr. Beecher's friends and for Mr. Beecher's sake, and that the continued discussion in the courts could only tend to east reproach upon her name; at all events that her defense and vindication should be entirely distinct from Mr. Beecher's. If, he said, she should be vindicated by Mr. Beecher's testimony, and then Mr. Beecher should fail to sustain himself in his later trial, her vindication would be worthless. If, however, Moulton should state to Miss Proctor that he had no malice in repeating the story, and had no disposition to injure her good name; that he had no reason to suppose the story true except that Mr. Beecher told it to him; if, then, Miss Proctor should declare her innocence and not call upon Mr. Beecher to testify in her behalf, her character would be vindicated and independently of Mr. Beecher. Gen. Butler was not slow to sanction such a plan and took immediate steps to work it out, while Col. George directed his influence to Miss Proctor and her nearest friends. It was their aim that Mr. Beecher's lawyers should learn nothing of it until an arrangement should be perfected privately, and Mr. Tracy, Mr. Beecher's counsel, really knew nothing of the matter until Tuesday night. They are said to have been so successful that the propos tion was a surprise to all the other lawyers of Mr. Beecher, and the settlement without Mr. Beecher's testimony a matter of great regret to them. Col. George was in Brooklyn on Wednesday but was no present at the court proceedings. He expressed privately, decided satisfaction at the result of his consultations with Gen. Butler and the successfu

saue of their united efforts. GEN. PRYOR'S VERSION. Gen. Roger A. Pryor, in reply to inquiries as to the circumstances of the compromise, explained the circumstances of the final arrangement. "Tuesday, about 3 o'clock," said be, "Miss Proctor's brother came to my office with a gentleman, and in a few minutes he and I agreed upon a general proposition He said his sister didn't want a penny of the money I replied that Mr. Moulton did not desire to harm Miss Proctor, and if he had supposed that anybody would have known whom he alluded to he would not have published what he did. I told him that Mr. Moulton was a noble, chivalrous fellow, and would be very prompt to make the amende honorable. 'But,' said Mr. Proctor, 'we are blameless, and cer-tainly ought not to be put to the expense of this trial.' 'Certainly not,' I thought myself, and told him so. Then Gen. Butler was telegraphed for, and we were to meet at the Astor House Wednesday I was busy that day, and didn't morning. I was busy that day, go over, and hardly had time to get go over, and hardly had time to get into court; so I cannot give you the

suit and the indictment of Moulton by Miss Proctor are embraced in the terms of settlement as reported, but I know that was the idea; I am, however, only giving you my opinion." When asked if this was the first overture made, Gen. Pryor said: "No; a friend of hers whom she had known 20 years-a schoolmate-came over and I met him at the Astor House and we breakfasted together. That was the first step. This friend's impulse was this: 'I will rescue this woman. They are crushing her between the upper and nether millstone.' His theory was that the Beecher people did not care for her at all. Then he saw her and her brother and Charles Storrs and her friends individually, and it was all fixed up Wednesday morning at the Astor House. I am told the Beecher lawyers were very averse to it. They were playing on our flank all the time by this suit, and of course they didn't want us relieved from that im-

pediment. Now you see we are free." MR. BEECHER INDIGNANT. The manner in which the Moulton case was concluded caused strong expressions of dissatisfaction on the part of Mr. Beecher. Neither he nor Mr. Shearman knew of the prearrangement, and both were astonished when they learned on Thursday morning that the referee had closed the case with out calling Mr. Beecher to testify, or giving him an opportunity to brand Moulton as a liar in naming him as the authority for the statement libelous of Miss Proctor. He claimed that Moulton should have been driven out of court fully exposed not only for forging the libel, but proved guilty of willful lying in quoting him as authority for it. Mr. Beecher was especially indignant on discovering that Judge Fullerton had left court-room with a commendation of Moulton on his lips, and that Gen. Butler, after closing the case, had been allowed to sneeringly declare that with all their admissions they had not admitted that their client had not been told the libelous tale by Mr. Beecher. He declared the settlement a great injustice to him, and demanded that the case be reopened, to give him an opportunity to brand the liar as he deserved. Mr. Benjamin D. Silliman, the referee in the case, stated yesterday that Mr. Beecher had gone so far as to suggest as much to him, and that he had been compelled to reply that the case had been summe up and closed and that it could not again be examined into. Mr. Beecher would have probably taken further action by applying to the Court to which Mr. Silliman will report, but Mr. Evarts, after leaving the court-room at the conclusion of the argument on the bill of particulars, consulted with him

MOULTON AND TILTON "NOT TALKATIVE." Francis D. Moulton is not as dangerously ill as might be imagined from the remarks of his counsel when before Judge Woodruff. A reporter called upon him at his house yesterday and found him lounging upon a sofa. He appeared somewhat fatigued, and besides had the look of one who had undergone considerable mental anxiety. Mr. Moulton was in no mood to be interviewed. He said, however, that he did not consider the settlement of the Proctor case a victory for Mr. Beecher. He added that he had never said anything against Miss Proctor, and was satisfied with the settlement so far as he was concerned. In regard to the criminal indictment for libel found against him, he did not evince much concern, although he declined to con-

and dissuaded him from present action.

Mr. Tilton, when questioned as to the probable effect of the settlement of the Proctor suit upon his own case, replied that he had not read the evidence in the case. He also seemed in no humor for con

The rumor that the indictment against Moulton for Hibeling would not be tried in consequence of the settlement of the civil suit could not be verified at the District-Attorney's office. If Moulton is found guilty on this indictment he can be fined or imprisoned as the Court may elect.

TILTON'S LAWYERS FAITHFUL.

RUMORS TO THE CONTRARY EXPLICITLY DENIED BY HIS LAWYERS. One of the many rumors to which the unexpected settlement of the Prector suit against Mr. Moulton gave rise was one, of the truth of which THE TRIB-UNE was positively assured early yesterday morning, to the effect that ex-Judge Fullerton, Gen. Roger A. Pryor, and Mr. Beach had retired from the case of Mr. Tilton. These several counsel became connected with it through other suits growing out of Tilton's charges against Mr. Beecher. Ex-Judge Fullerton and Gen. Pryor were retained by Mr. Moulton, and as far as known acted in the Tilton case only in consequence of the close relation of the two. Mr. Beach was originally retained by The Graphic Company to defend their case, and it is supposed, at least by those familiar with the fact, that Mr. Tilton is not in a pecuniary condition to reward his legal friends; that Mr. Beach acted as senior counsel for him either at others' cost or because he believed that reputation was to be won in the case. The rumor stated that it was intimated to friends of Mr. Beecher, who as friends also of Miss Proctor were anxious to secure her vindication, that in the event of the desired settlement the counsel of Moulton would naturally drop out of the case. Furthermore, as there was no money to be made, and as the cases have lately gone, no glory to be won in prosecuting Mr. Tilton's suit, it was not difficult to believe that the lawyers would not long continue in

the suit. . A full inquiry was, however, instituted into the matter, and it was ascertained positively that for the present at least there is no truth in the report. All the lawyers were in consultation until a late hour on Wednesday night as to the course to be pursued in the event that the bill of particulars was ordered in such form as to preclude the testimony they had to offer. It had then been decided that Mr. Morris could conduct the argument before Judge McCue without assistance, which accounted for his appearance there unaided yesterday morning. Gen. Pryor, on being asked about the truth of the report, repudiated the idea with great force for himself and Messrs. Beach and Fullerton, but shortly after disclaimed any authority to speak for anybody but himself. "It may be," he said, "for aught I know to the contrary, that Messrs. Fullerton and Beach did come into the case solely as counse for Mr. Moulton. It is physically and morally possible, but I have not the least suspicion or dream

Mr. Tilton, on being questioned, denied that there was any truth whatever in the story, and that it was any part of the compromise with Miss Proctor, which he looked upon as a wise settlement of an issue which simply complicated his own.

W. A. Beach, senior counsel for Mr. Tilton, was asked last evening concerning the reports above alluded to, and declared in positive terms that none of Mr. Tilton's lawyers had withdrawn, or proposed to withdraw, so far as he knew. He had not been present at the argument concerning a bill of particulars yesterday, as he did not deem it important for it was well understood in advance how Judge McCue would be likely to decide. If he gave an order for a bill of particulars, with a restrictive provision which would interfere with the use of general confessions by the plaintiff which did not mention specifically the dates and places of adulterous acts, nine-tenths of the plaintiff's evidence would be cut off. If Judge McCue took such action, an appeal would be made by counsel for the plaintiff to the General Term of the City Court. When asked what effect he thought Mr. Moulton's surrender in the Proctor case would have on his standing as a witness in the suit against Mr. Beecher, he said that he did not think that it would affect a jury's estimate of Mr. Moulton's credibility. Mr. Moulton, in his controversy with Mr. Beecher,

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TILTON'S CASE.

HIS EVIDENCE FINALLY UNMASKED.

NLY TWO DAYS AND PLACES OF THE ALLEGED ADULTERY KNOWN TO HIM-MR. BEECHER HIS CHIEF WITNESS-HIS OTHER EVIDENCE ONLY GENERAL AND WITHOUT SPECIFIC DATES-THE CASE LIKELY TO BE ABANDONED IF A STRICT BILL OF PARTICULARS IS ORDERED. Yesterday morning the motion on the order to

show cause why a bill of particulars should not be furnished the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher by Mr. Tilton was argued before Judge McCue in the City Court, Special Term. The order to show cause was returnable at 10 o'clock, and promptly at that hour Judge McCue entered the court-room and took his seat. There were few spectators present, and little interest was manifested in the case until Theodoro Tilton and his counsel, ex-Judge Morris, appeared. Then the court-room began to fill up. Among those seated in the court-room at this time were the Hon. John C. Perry, Samuel McLean, Charity Commissioner Wheeler, Alderman Whitney, and ex-Judge Troy. Soon after 10 o'clock the Hon. Wm. M. Evarts and Gen. B. F. Tracy entered. They appeared to be in excellent humor, and conversed smilingly for several minutes, until interrupted by Thomas G. Shearman. A brief consultation took place between the counsel for Mr. Beecher, and then Mr. Shearman opened the proceedings by reading the order to show cause why a bill of particulars should not be granted. It was expected that Mr. Morris would follow with a long argument. Instead, however, he read an affidavit from Mr. Tilton and made remarks which indicated that in any bill of particulars which the plaintiff could swear to he could name only two days and places, and that to prove these allegations he would have to place Mr. Beecher on the witness stand. All the other adulteries alluded to, and which Mr. and Mrs. Moulton were to swear to, were at times and places unknown; they could only establish general proof of these. Mr. Morris, in his speech and in the affidavit submitted, stated that the sum total of his knowledge of the alleged improper relations between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton was based on alleged confessions of guilt made by Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton to Francis D. Moulton, Emelia B. Moulton, Martha B. Bradshaw, Florence Tilton, Theodore Tilton, "and others," and on letters and printed papers from Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton.

In the course of the discussion Thomas G. Shear man made a modern application of the story of Susannah and the elders, for the authorship of which Mr. Beecher got credit with the audience, who appeared in a fine humor to appreciate any well-put point. The allusions to the two witnesses who hunted in couples and told straight stories until separately examined, as the great prototypes of Tilton and the Mutual Friend, caused a general

After the proceedings in court terminated Judges McCue, Neilson, and Reynolds of the City Court. and ex-Judge Morris, B. F. Tracy, Thos. G. Shearman, Wm. M. Evarts, and Theodore Tilton retired to a private room for the purpose of discussing the question as to whether the Court had power to continue the case from one term to another. Judge Neilson was of an affirmative opinion, but Judges Reynolds and McCue were undecided. No decision was arrived at, and Judge McCue left for home to consider the papers which had been submitted by Messrs. Shearman and Morris. He cannot file his decision before to-day, and probably not before Saturday, and the trial set down for Monday will not therefore go on. In all probability, as indicated elsewhere, there will be no trial of the case in this court. Judge McCue will undoubtedly grant an order for the bill of particulars; in all probability it will be of a very strict character, and in that event Mr. Tilton will decline to furnish a bill, the suit will be dismissed, and possibly a new one begun elsewhere. This was the provisional programme of his lawyers last evening; depending, of course, on the character offthe bill of particulars required by Judge McCue.

THE BILL OF PARTICULARS DISCUSSED. DESPERATE EFFORTS TO DEFEAT THE CLAIM OF THE

DEFENDANT-AN ORDER PREPARED AND SUBMIT-TED BY MR. SHEARMAN-ARGUMENT BY MR. EVARTS - SIGNIFICANT REMARKS OF JUDGE M'CUE-AN ORDER TO FURNISH A BILL LIKELY TO BE ENTERED.

After the court had opened and the lawyers of the defendant had consulted for a few moments, Judge McCue called the attention of counsel to the argument before them, and the proceedings continued as

The Court-Mr. Shearman, are you ready with the mo

follows:

The Court—Mr. Shearman, are you ready with the motion?

Mr. Shearman—We are, your Honor.

The Court—Mr. Morris, are you ready?

Mr. Morris—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—It the Court please, this is a motion resewing an application for a "bill of particulars," as it is called, under an order that the plaimiff be required to show cause why he should not deliver to defendant's attorney at some reasonable time before the trial, a statement in writing, verified by his osts, of the particular times and places at which he expects or intends to prove that any acts of adultery or estimated intercourse took place between the defendant and the wife of the plainiff, and why he should not be precluded from giving evidence upon the trial of any such acts not specified in the bill of particulars, and why he should not have such other relief as may be just. This order to thow cause was obtained upon the afflication that should not have such other relief as may be just. This order to thow cause was obtained upon the afflication the appeal to the General Term, is familiar, upon the complaint, the answer, the affidavit of the defendant and the affidavit of O. J. Clauson, sade Cet. 17, 1874, which set forth the statement of the plainiff published in The New-York Graphic, in which he alleged that these times and places were explicitly made thown to bin; and it was obtained, further, upon a new affidavit of Thomas G. Shearman, (which is not very material to read as it simply states the fact of the appeal is for he General Term, he appeal to the Court of Appeals, its resiliance to this Court for further action, the fact that we had not at the time of making this affidiary received the opinion of the Court, and the reasons why the motion could not be made before Thursday in consequence of the heessary delay in obtaining the opinion of the Court and remitture, and the absence of Mr. Evarts. Mr. Evarts has but just recurred this morning. And I am sorry to say that the opinion, and before the Judges send it out in an official form he

TILTON ABLE TO SPECIFY ONLY TWO INSTANCES OF

ADULTERY.

Mr. Morris, who was the only counsel for Mr. Tilton present, (which fact gave origin to a rumor that on the conclusion of the Moulton case ex-Judge Fullerton. Roger A. Pryor and Judge Beach had withdrawn from the Tilton case) then read the following affidavit:

the Tilton case) then read the following affidavit:

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.—Theodore Tilton agt.

Henry Ward Beecher—City of Brooklyn, County of

Kings, s.—Theodore Tilton, the above named pialmiff,

being duly sworn deposes: That the sum total of the

knowledge now possessed by him of sexual intercourse

between Henry Ward Beecher and Emzabeth R. Tilton,

and of the times and places thereof, consist as follows:

First: Confessions of the said sexual intercourse made

by Henry Ward Beecher to Francis D. Moulton, Emma

R. Moulton, Theodore Tilton and others.

Second: Confessions of the said sexual intercourse

made by Enzabeth R. Tilion to Emma R. Moniton,

Martha B. Bradshaw, Florence Tilton, Tacodore Tilton

and others.

Third: Written and printed papers and documents and

Third: Written and printed papers and documents and Third: Written and printed papers and documents and letters by Henry Ward Beecher.

Fourth: Written and printed papers and documents and letters by Enzabeth R. Tilton.

Fifth: Written and printed papers, documents and letters by other persons.

Sigh: Acts, declarations and conduct of and Henry Ward Beecher and said Elizabeth R. Tilton, respectively tending to prove such sexual intercourse without locating it in any time or place.

Seconda: Various circumstances not amounting to direct proof, derived from the acts, oral declarations, and written papers and documents of the said Henry Ward Beecher and other persons, communicated to him

Ward Beecher and other persons, communicated to and admissable against him.

And deponent further says that the aforesaid constons made to other than this deponent did not, to the deponent's knowledge, user did any or either of the specify any time when or place where any sexual tercourse between the said defendant and the wifting plaintiff occurred; that the confessions so made this defendant name but two specific occasions and two places when and where such intercourse was here.